

**TOWN OF CALEDON
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July 20, 2020

Arborist's Report

Stylux Developments Residential Subdivision

Old Church Road and Marilyn Street, Caledon East

Town of Caledon

Owner: Stylux Developments
c/o Maplequest Group
40 Vogell Road, Suite 51
Richmond Hill ,ON
L4B 3N6

Consultant: Cosburn Giberson Landscape Architects
30 Centurian Drive, Suite 210
Markham, Ontario
L3R 8B8
905-475-6988 (208)
mwilloughby@cgla.ca

Project: 2751

Date: April 7, 2020

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1.0 Introduction

Cosburn Giberson Landscape Architects (CGLA) has been retained by Stylux Developments c/o Maplequest Group to prepare an Arborist's Report (including Tree Preservation Plan) with respect to a proposed residential infill subdivision in the Town of Caledon.

The owner's contact information is as follows: Usman Khan, Stylux Developments, 40 Vogell Road, Suite 51, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4B 3N6.

Email: ukhan@styluxdevelopments.ca

This document, the Arborist's Report, has been prepared to provide site specific recommendations for tree protection and arboricultural maintenance within the context of future development.

This report and the accompanying Tree Protection Plan drawings TP-1, TP-2 and TP-3 have been prepared by Marc Willoughby, Landscape Architect and I.S.A. Certified Arborist ON-827A, Cosburn Giberson Landscape Architect's, mwilloughby@cgl.ca.

1.1 Site Location and Context

The subject existing approximately 1.6 Ha (3.8 acre) future residential development area is located northeast of the western intersection of Marilyn Street and Old Church Road in the community of Caledon East, in the Town of Caledon.

Surrounding land uses are residential on the west, north and east sides. The Town of Caledon Fire Station 303 and the Caledon East Community Park lie directly south of the proposed development, on the south side of Old Church Road.

The site is located within the South Slope Physiographic Region of Ontario (Chapman and Putman, 1973).

The subject lands are located within the Humber River watershed. This watershed is within the domain of the Toronto and Regional Conservation Authority (TCRA).

The existing land use within the subject lands is single family residential including the Future Development lands owned by the Applicant which abut the east side of Marilyn Street. There are four existing residences and one concrete block building within the current application area adjacent to Russell Mason Court.

1.2 Study Objectives

The purpose of this study is to:

- Provide an assessment and inventory of all existing trees over 10cm DBH (at 1.4 metres up from tree base) on site and all high landscape value trees adjacent to site boundaries
- Provide task specific short and long-term design and management recommendations to ensure that trees to be preserved are maintained in a healthy and sustainable state during

and following site construction. The guiding principal underlying this report is to minimize potential impacts on any existing trees to be preserved.

- Assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on existing trees on and adjacent to the subject lands and the preservation suitability of existing woody vegetation within the context of future site development.

2.0 Site Assessment and Analysis

2.1 Study Methodology

Field work including tree tagging and tree inventory was completed in late July, 2019. Following this the Tree Inventory and Arborist's Report was prepared.

Please note that all measurements in this report are expressed in the metric system of measurement.

All tree inventory and assessment was completed from ground level. An arborist's diameter tape was deployed in the field to obtain an accurate tree trunk diameter measured at 1.4 meters above ground level (DBH).

The Tree Survey/Arborist's Report (Tree Inventory List) includes the following information:

- Tree Tag number
- Regionally common name
- Botanical name
- DBH in centimetres (diameter at 1.4 metres above ground level)
- Approximate height in metres
- Condition rating (Poor, Fair, Good)
- Approximate canopy spread
- Tree Quality Rating (Poor, Fair, Good, Very Good)
- Remarks
- Priority for Preservation
- Preservation Status (Preserve, Remove)

A review of available background information was completed as follows:

- Topographic survey prepared by Holding Jones Vanderveen Inc., OLS. Job No. 18-2607_SRPR&TOPO 2019
- Concept Plan prepared by KLM Planning Partners Inc., Project No. P-2967, dated January 8, 2020.

Each inventoried tree was assessed for condition using a generalized rating system for Biological Health and for Tree Structure. A three level scale of biological health and condition with descriptors of P(Poor) F(Fair), and G(Good) was used.

Refer to Appendix ii) Tree Survey/Arborist's Report – Key Code and Heading Explanation for description of rating systems.

Following completion of the Tree Survey Arborist's Report (Tree Inventory) the proposed site works were reviewed in context of existing tree locations to determine required Tree Protection fencing locations and to protect tree rooting zones and the Tree Preservation Plans were prepared(refer to drawings TP-,TP-2 and TP-3).

2.2 Existing Site Conditions

The approximately 1.6 HA (3.8 acre) site is substantially flat.

A chain link fence abuts adjacent residential properties along the northern site perimeter. A board fence runs along the current western site boundary and the northern portion of the eastern boundary. A cedar hedge runs along the majority of the eastern boundary of the existing residence at 6142 Old Church Road.

The existing site landscape is characterized by substantially unmaintained turfgrass, unmaintained open space and conventionally landscaped areas near residences including isolated tree plantings of high landscape value.

The subject site is located within the South Slope Physiographic Region of Ontario and south of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam, 1973).

2.3 Existing Woody Vegetation

Existing woody vegetation on and immediately adjacent to the site is composed mainly of low to moderate landscape value landscape plantings common to the Great Lakes- St. Lawrence Forest Region. No rare, endangered, threatened or species of special concern (Species at Risk) were found within the study area.

The site area has generally been partially maintained, to a low to moderate standard.

Several invasive alien species were found within the site study area.

For information related to existing trees within the study area refer to Appendix i) Tree Survey Arborist's Report/and Master Tree Species List.

2.4 Explanation of Tree Impacts

The majority of the existing trees on site with the exception of an isolated few perimeter tree specimens will be subject to grading and excavation impacts related to proposed residential lot and road construction. Several Municipal trees along the north side of Old Church Road will be impacted in the future by future road widening and are denoted on drawing TP-1 for temporary preservation until review at that time. Trees denoted on drawing TP-1 for Preservation include trees which are located along the site perimeter following review with project consulting Engineer staff regarding proposed grading design and were deemed to possess sufficient preservation potential to be protected.

No existing neighbouring trees will be injured by the proposed development. Sedimentation and erosion control measures will be implemented by the project consulting Engineers.

Due to the extensive lot grading and road construction proposed for this development the majority of existing trees on site are recommended for removal. The following list summarizes tree impacts related to each tagged tree proposed to be removed.

Refer to drawings TP-1 and TP-3 for graphic and chart description of preservation status of all tagged trees on site.

Summary of existing tree impacts (trees to be removed)

<u>Tree Tag No.</u>	<u>Reason for removal</u>
1702-1703	in future road
1704-1708	lot grading
1710-1714	lot grading
1717-1719	in site triangle
1720-1726	site grading
1727-1732	lot grading
1733-1736	in future road
1737,1738	lot grading
1739-1744	in future road
1745,1746	lot/swale grading
1749-1758	lot grading
1759,1760	site triangle
1786	lot grading/future road widening
1787,1788	lot grading
1789	in road
1790-1793	lot grading
1794-1800	in road

3.0 Construction Implementation Control and Tree Protection Management

3.1 Tree Protection Management Schedule

3.1.1 Pre-Construction Maintenance

Prior to commencement of construction the following tasks should be performed by a qualified tree care practitioner under on site supervision of the Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist in order to preserve the health and safety of all existing woody vegetation to be preserved:

- Removal of any man-made debris.

- Remove any existing hangers in tree crowns from all trees to be preserved and chip.
- Supply and place 75 mm deep shredded bark mulch in a 5m radius on site side around trees to be preserved. No mulch shall be placed within 15cm of tree trunks.
- All dead and prior pruning stubs will be disposed of off site and chipped.
- All cut woody debris shall be chipped, and wood chips re-used as surface mulch on site.
- All woody vegetation to be preserved will require protection with continuous tree protection barrier fencing per detail 1, drawing TP-3 during entire construction period.
- No site construction works may commence prior to obtaining approval from the Town of Caledon.
- Tree Preservation signage shall be installed on the Tree Preservation fencing per Town of Caledon standard no.710, drawing TP-2 on construction side of fencing. Signage must remain in place for the entire construction period.

In addition to the immediately required arboricultural tasks noted above the following short and long term best management practices are to be performed.

3.1.2 Short Term Management – Construction Period

- Debris removal during construction period.
- Should excessive dust accumulate on foliage during construction tree foliage should be sprayed with water if necessary, should there be a lack of rainfall.
- Tree limb pruning including selective removal of any dead, diseased and crossing limbs and/or broken and hanging limbs should be performed prior to construction to eliminate any risk of limb failure.
- All existing watersprouts and basal shoots should be removed from all trees to remain and disposed of off site.
- All pruning shall comply with I.S.A Tree Pruning Guidelines and the ANSI A300 pruning standards.
- No flush cuts of stubs or ripping or tearing of bark is permitted.
- Pruned branch structure shall leave crown of trees in symmetrical balance.
- No more that 25% of tree canopy shall be removed at any pruning cycle.

3.1.3 Long Term Management – Following Construction

- A review at project completion by the project Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist is recommended to identify any potentially hazardous tree or limbs/trees to be pruned/cut as required.
- Removal of any invasive alien tree saplings or aggressive plants such as Garlic Mustard or Dog Strangling Vine and disposal off site.
- Removal of all adventitious suckers and basal shoots from all trees.

In order to limit potential disturbances to existing vegetation to be protected, specific design features should be applied. In order to minimize impacts on trees to be protected, it is recommended that the TPZ area and ground surface within TPZ's area and ground surface within the TPZ zones remain in an undisturbed state.

Existing soil moisture regimes within the TPZ zones will not be detrimentally affected by new construction activity due to the pre-stressing to residential landscape conditions of the existing trees on site.

It is recommended that any future landscape plantings include a range of native tree, shrub, and perennial species for enhancement of local biodiversity values.

3.2 Controls During Construction

During construction, run-off and siltation from construction activities should be controlled through the use of Tree Protection fencing installation including siltation control fabric on project side of fence to effectively reduce sedimentation impacts on the existing vegetation to be protected and on local downstream ecosystems. All construction vehicle access and egress will be limited to areas outside of Tree Protection Zones (TPZ'S).

Potentially hazardous, diseased or damaged limbs shall be pruned from dripline edge under on site supervision of Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist.

Tree Protection hoarding must be maintained in good repair for the entire duration of work until construction is complete.

During construction, any excavation or activity that will affect the critical rooting zones of any tree shall be monitored by the Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist. Should roots be injured or cut, the arborist shall prune or cut flush the injured root with a sharp implement. All cut and/or exposed roots shall be backfilled immediately to prevent desiccation.

No fill or disturbance to any vegetation shall occur within the TPZ'S during construction. All tree preservation fencing shall be removed following total completion of construction.

Should any trees to be protected be damaged during construction the project Landscape Architect/Consulting Arborist should be notified immediately. All recommended mitigative works shall be completed immediately at the contractor's expense.

Any man-made debris and/or construction debris that collects and /or is dumped in the TPZ should be removed immediately.

All arboricultural works shall be performed by a qualified tree care practitioner under on site supervision of the Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist to Town of Caledon approval.

3.3 Post-Construction Inspection

Following completion of construction, a site inspection shall be completed and required post construction maintenance work including the following will be identified as follows:

- Any dead, damaged, diseased or branches damaged by machinery will require removal.
- Any damaged bark shall be carefully traced back to living tissue with a sharp knife.
- Do not apply wound dressing.

- Upon the approval of the Town of Caledon all Tree Protection hoarding may be removed.

3.4 Program Monitoring

During critical phases of construction, such as excavation or other activity adjacent to TPZs, execution of the construction management measures in the field will be monitored and documented by the Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist. A regular meeting schedule with representatives from project consultants and owner's representative in attendance will be formulated to ensure that the Tree Protection program is being followed and Tree Protection fencing is maintained.

If required, a Certified Arborist shall be retained to complete all required removals and/or pruning of trees that are dangerous, diseased, dying or pose a risk to adjacent residents prior to acceptance of the site.

4.0 Conclusions

In review of Section 2.0 Site Assessment and Analysis along with relevant regulatory background information the following conclusions are derived:

1. The subject Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) are predominantly vegetated with tree species which are commonly found in the Great Lakes- St. Lawrence Forest Region.
2. The existing trees on site have value due to their scenic quality, ecological functions, carbon sequestering, microclimate benefits, wildlife staging and habitat provision and moderate landscape value species composition. The presence of a number of moderate or better landscape value trees is a valuable characteristic in any urbanizing setting.
3. Water purification functions are performed by the woody vegetation within the study area which indirectly contributes to the healthy maintenance of the Humber River system, further downstream.
4. The existing trees to be preserved within the subject site boundaries have been maintained to a low to moderate level.
5. At the time of inspection areas within future Tree Protection Zones were found to be relatively free of construction related or other man-made debris.
6. Trees located within future Old Church Road widening and Future Development areas have been denoted for temporary protection to be reviewed at future road widening stage.
7. No Provincially listed Species at Risk under the Endangered Species Act (2007) were located on or adjacent to site boundaries.
8. Due to the extensive layout and grading required for the proposed development the majority of the existing trees on site are proposed for removal. An opportunity exists to successfully preserve existing trees along the site perimeter, and temporarily within the

Old Church Road Right of Way and within the future development area to the west abutting Marilyn Street.

5.0 Recommendations

In order to minimize potential construction implementation impacts of the proposed site construction on the existing woody vegetation to be preserved, the following mitigative procedures are recommended:

1. An arboricultural field review shall be conducted prior to site work completion to identify any potential hazardous trees, diseased, damaged, crossing or dead limbs for removal.
2. All recommended Tree Preservation management procedures should be performed by a qualified tree care practitioner. (i.e. I.S.A. Certified Arborist, Registered Professional Forester or approved equal) under on site supervision of the project Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist. All proposed work within the Tree Preservation Zones (TPZ's) will be subject to the Towns review and approval.
3. 1200mm height farm wire and orange plastic barrier fencing shall be installed around all trees to be preserved following plan TP-1. 600 mm height siltation fabric shall be installed on inside of Tree Preservation fencing. All Tree Preservation fencing locations shall be verified and certified by Landscape Architect/Certified Arborist prior to any commencement of site construction activity.
4. Any grading of areas adjacent to the TPZ's shall address the need for directing drainage flows towards existing vegetation to be preserved in order to maintain existing soil moisture regimes in the TPZ.
5. All man-made and construction debris within the TPZ's shall be removed and disposed of off site. Prevention of debris deposition and dispersal throughout the site through the use of waste and recycling receptacles on site is strongly recommended.
6. No site works are to be undertaken within the TPZ without prior approval from the Town of Caledon.
7. Any cut woody debris shall be chipped and retained for re-use on site. All cut trunks shall be re-used as firewood to Town of Caledon approval.
8. All construction access routes shall be limited to designated and approved routes.
9. No existing trees are recommended to be subject to fertilizer application at this time.
10. The Town of Caledon may require compensation planting or cash-in-lieu for any trees authorized to be removed. Any tree plantings shall be subject to a one-year warranty.

6.0 Signatory Page

This is to certify that this report has been prepared by Marc Willoughby, O.A.L.A. ,I.S.A. Certified Arborist ON-827A, I.S.A. Tree Risk Assessment Qualified.

I verify that the information provided in this report is true, accurate and has been provided to the best of my ability.



Signature

Date

Limitations of the Report

- 1) Please note that any risk management related recommendations in this report are limited to the condition of the tree(s) and site at the time of inspection.
- 2) Only trees noted on Appendix 1) Tree Survey/Arborist's Report were assessed.
- 3) The time frame for re-inspection of trees for risk management purposes is one year from inventory date.
- 4) Any tree, whether it has visible weakness or not, will fail if forces applied exceeds strength of the tree or its parts.

APPENDIX i)
Tree Survey/Arborists Report
and Master Species List

Tree Survey/Arborist's Report

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
389	Acer saccharinum	97	19	G	17	G	Minor deadwood, codominant at 5 metres	H
390	Acer negundo	25	7	F	9	P-F	Leaning	L
391	Picea glauca	39	13	G	6½	G	Minor deadwood, lower limbs pruned	H
392	Picea pungens	42	11	P	6	P	Nearly dead tree	L
393	Morus alba 'Pendula'	12	3	G	2½	G		M
394	Picea abies	55	12	G	8½	G	Lower limbs pruned	H
395	Picea glauca	34	10	G	6	G	Lower limbs pruned, minor deadwood	
396	Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	16	7	G	5½	F-G		M
397	Acer platanoides	32	9	G	8	F-G		M
398	Picea glauca	35	13	G	7	G	At chain link fence, lower limbs pruned	H

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
399	Morus alba 'Pendula'	10	2½	F	2	F-G		M
400	Morus alba	16	3	G	5	F-G		M
1701	Ulmus pumila	47	18	F-G	15	F	Deadwood, Buckthorns adjacent	L
1702	Acer negundo	18	5½	P	4	P	Adjacent to wood fence, Manitoba Maple 10,9,F,3 adjacent to south	L
1703	Ulmus pumila	20/13	9	F	6	F	In shrub row	L
1704	Juglans nigra	12	5½	G	5	G	At wooden fence	H
1705	Morus alba	13	5	F-G	3½	F	In Sumac colony White Cedar hedge to west	L
1706	Morus alba	15x2/12	4½	F-G	4	F	Manitoba Maple stump/shoots adjacent to south	L
1707	Juglans nigra	15	5½	G	4½	G	White Ash seedling adjacent, woody debris	H
1708	Morus alba	16	5	F-G	4	F	Deadwood	L
1709	Acer negundo	14	6	F	4½	P-F	At chain link fence, leans southwest	L

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1710	Acer negundo	72	16	F	14	F	Codominant at 1.5 metres, shoots	L
1711	Acer negundo	26/34	11	P	9	P	Deadwood, in decline, codominant at 0.5 metres	L
1712	Juglans nigra	10	4	G	3	VG	In shrub row (private lilac)	H
1713	Salix matsudana	23	8½	G	6	G	Minor deadwood	M
1714	Prunus avium	14	5½	G	3½	F-G		M
1715	Picea pungens 'Glauca'	14	7	G	4	VG	Manitoba Maple sapling adj. to East	M
1716	Picea pungens 'Glauca'	14	7	G	4	VG	Manitoba Maple sapling adj. to West	H
1717	Thuja occidentalis	26	6½	G	7	G	South end of row	M
1718	Thuja occidentalis	20/15x2	7	G	5	G	In row	M
1719	Thuja occidentalis	14x4/12x2/9	5½	F-G	4½	G	In row	M
1720	Thuja occidentalis	11x3/15x2	6	G	5	G	In row	M
1721	Thuja occidentalis	17/15x3	5	G	4	G	In row	M

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1722	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	29	5½	G	3½	G	In row	M
1723	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	32	6½	G	5½	G	In row	M
1724	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	15x21/19/30	7	G	5½	G	In row	M
1725	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	21/22	6	G	5	G	In row	M
1726	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	21/25	6½	G	6	G	North end of row	M
1727	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	21	7	G	2	G	In row	M
1728	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	29	7½	F-G	3	G	In row	H
1729	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	18	6½	G	3	G	In row	H
1730	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	15	6½	P-F	2	F	In row, in decline	L
1731	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Mountbatten'	22	6½	P-F	2	F	End of row, in decline	L
1732	<i>Picea glauca</i>	31	10	G	6	G	In garden	H
1733	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	28	8½	G	5½	G	At wood fence	H

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1734	Picea glauca	32	9	F-G	6	G	Pruned (lower limbs)	H
1735	Picea glauca	33	9½	G	6	G	Pruned (lower limbs)	H
1736	Pinus sylvestris	33	7	G	5½	G	Pruned (lower limbs)	H
1737	Picea glauca	31	7½	G	6½	G		H
1738	Acer platanoides	23	9	G	8½	F	Frost crack (calloused)	M
1739	Thuja occidentalis	12	5	F-G	1½	G	In cedar row, deadwood	M
1740	Thuja occidentalis	13	5½	F-G	1½	G	In cedar row, minor deadwood	M
1741	Thuja occidentalis	15	5½	G	2	G	In cedar row, minor deadwood	M
1742	Thuja occidentalis	15	5½	G	2	G	In cedar row, minor deadwood	M
1743	Thuja occidentalis	19	5½	F-G	2½	G	In cedar row, minor deadwood	M
1744	Thuja occidentalis	16	7	G	3	G	At corner of rows	M
1745	Thuja occidentalis	7	3	F	2	F-G	At corner of rows	M
1746	Juglans nigra	22	9	G	7	G		H

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1747	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	8	5	F	2	F-G	In corner	M
1748	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	22	8	G	5½	G		H
1749	<i>Picea pungens</i>	41	10	F-G	7½	G	Stubs, deadwood, pruned	M
1750	<i>Picea pungens</i>	32	9	F-G	7	G	Stubs, deadwood, pruned	M
1751	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	35	10	F-G	8	G	Stubs, deadwood, pruned	M
1752	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	33	12	G	10	G	Minor deadwood, hangers	H
1753	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri'	32	13	G	10	G	Bole damage (minor)	M
1754	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri'	22	6½	G	7	G	Frost crack	M
1755	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	27	8	G	7	G		M
1756	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	37	8½	G	8	G		M
1757	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	41	9	G	9	VG		H
1758	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	50	9	G	9	VG	Cedar hedge adjacent to west	H

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1759	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Schwedleri'	50	11	G	10	G	Cedar hedge adjacent to west	M
1760	<i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glauca'	33	8	G	6½	G	Minor deadwood stubs	H
1761	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	39	10	G	8	G		M
1785	<i>Acer negundo</i>	39	9	F	8	F	Blue dotted, Town Tree, deadwood	L
1786	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	66	18	G	14	F-G	Co-dominant at 1.5 metres	M
1787	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	46/29/54	19	F-G	12	F-G	Prior stem cut	M
1788	<i>Acer negundo</i>	23/25/30	13	F	10	F	Minor deadwood	L
1789	<i>Acer negundo</i>	22/28x2	8	P-F	7	P	Deadwood, shoots	L
1790	<i>Acer negundo</i>	50	10	F	9	F	Shoots, stubs, limbs sheared off	L
1791	<i>Picea glauca</i>	35	13	G	6½	G	South end of row, pruned, minor deadwood	H
1792	<i>Morus alba</i>	13	6½	F-G	5½	F	Leans south	M
1793	<i>Acer negundo</i>	17/11x2/1	7	P-F	8	P-F	Clump, deadwood, shoots, hangers	L

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
		3						
1794	Acer negundo	13/4x2	5½	F	3½	P-F	At chain link fence, private adjacent	L
1795	Picea abies	32	14	G	6	G	East end of cedar row	H
1796	Picea pungens 'Glauca'	10	3	G	2	VG	Opposite west end of cedar row	H
1797	Acer palmatum	7/5	3½	G	2	VG	Minor deadwood, transplant potential	H
1798	Picea pungens 'Glauca'	9	2½	G	2	VG	East end of row	H
1799	Picea glauca	49	15	F-G	6	G	Deadwood, stubs, lower limbs pruned	H
1800	Morus alba	15	5	G	5	F	At wooden fence	L
1708 A	Acer platanoides	12	8	G	6	G	1 metre off property line at chain link fence	H
1708 B	Pinus sylvestris	25	9	F	5½	F	At chain link fence, decline, off property	H
1708 C	Pinus sylvestris	30	9¾	F-G	6	F-G	Decline, at chain link fence, off property	H
1708 D	Pinus sylvestris	21	8	F	5	F	In decline, deadwood, stubs	H

Tree Tag No.	Botanical Name	Diameter at 1.4m Height (cm)	Height (m)	Condition Rating (P,F,G)	Crown Spread (m)	Quality Rating (P,F,G,VG)	Remarks	Priority for Preservation
1708 D	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	21	8	F	5	F	In decline, deadwood, stubs	H
1746 A	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	7x3	6	G	4	G	Off property behind wood/metal fence	H
1746 B	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	16	9	G	6	G	Off property behind wood/metal fence	H

MASTER TREE SPECIES LIST

File No.:2751

August 9, 2019

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Abies concolor</i>	Silver Fir
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Manitoba Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'</i>	Crimson King Norway Maple
<i>Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'</i>	Schwedler Norway Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Thornless Honeylocust
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
<i>Juniperus chinensis 'Mountbatten'</i>	Mountbatten Juniper
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry
<i>Morus alba 'Pendula'</i>	Weeping Mulberry
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White Spruce
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado Spruce

Picea pungens 'Glauca'

Prunus avium

Quercus rubra

Salix matsudana

Thuja occidentalis

Ulmus pumila

Blue Colorado Spruce

Bird Cherry

Red Oak

Corkscrew Willow

Eastern White Cedar

Siberian Elm

**APPENDIX ii)
Tree Survey/Arborists Report - Key Code
and Heading Explanation**

Tree Survey/Arborists Report Key Code and Heading Explanation

1. Tree No. This refers to the number on metal tree tags placed typically on the south side of trunks at approximately 1.5 m height.
2. Common Name Due to the varied use of common names, these have been listed for ease of reference only. For accurate referral botanical names should be used.
3. Botanical Name These names will be based on the following reference sources: A) Farrar, John Laird, 1995, Trees in Canada; B) Canada Department of Agriculture, Pub. 1286, 1968, Ornamental Shrubs for Canada; C) Wyman, D., 1965, Trees for American Gardens; D) Soper, J.H. and Heimbürger 1982. Shrubs of Ontario, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.
4. Diameter at Breast Height Measurement of trunk diameter at 1.4m (4.5ft) from grade.
5. Height This measurement refers to the top of crown and is accurate to ± 2 m only.
6. Condition This is an opinion, based on visual inspection of rooting habit, trunk integrity (basal stem, roots), canopy structure and vigour, presence of dieback and decay, insects or disease. The range used is Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P).
7. Quality An opinion of the quality of the vegetation based on species, biological health and condition and location. The range used is Very Good (VG), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P).
8. Crown Spread This is a measurement of the diameter, in meters, of the width of the tree crown. It is taken from drip line to drip line and generally represents the tree's area of ground influence.
9. Remarks These are more specific comments on the tree's condition, quality, its location or proximity to physical features and any factors which may influence its growth.
10. Priority for Preservation This rating is based on the tree's overall biological health and condition, maturity, history of disturbance and species type/value. This is intended to be a general guideline as to the retention value of the tree considering future development. The range used is High (H), Medium (M), and Low (L).

**APPENDIX iii)
Tree Removal Guidelines**

APPENDIX iii TREE REMOVAL GUIDELINES

Tree removal should be controlled for the purpose of mitigating immediate changes to the existing vegetation to remain undisturbed.

The following procedures should be followed during the tree removal phases.

1. All existing trees, which are to remain, shall be fully protected with farm wire fencing erected outside the "Drip Line" of trees prior to commencement of construction. Groups of trees and other existing plantings to be protected shall be done in like manner with farm wire fencing or other similar structures around the entire clump(s). Areas within the protective fencing shall remain undisturbed and shall not be used for the storage of building materials or equipment.
2. No rigging cables shall be wrapped around or installed in trees and surplus soil, equipment, debris or materials shall not be placed over root systems of the trees with the protective fencing. No contaminants will be dumped or flushed where feeder roots of trees exist.
3. The tree care practitioner shall take every precaution necessary to prevent damage to trees, shrubs or other plants to be retained.
4. Where limbs or portion of trees are removed to accommodate construction work, they will be cleanly cut.
5. Where root systems of protected trees are exposed directly adjacent to or damaged by construction work, they shall be trimmed neatly and the area back-filled with appropriate material, or sprayed with an approved antidessicant to prevent drying.
6. Any trees designated for removal shall be cut flush to ground level.

APPENDIX iv)
References

APPENDIX iv)

REFERENCES

Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 2nd Edition, Ontario Research Foundation, University of Toronto Press. 1973.

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